The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
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Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00, Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $6.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. vl-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

OYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American house. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's bookstore v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, vl-n46

C. B. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v2-n1

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." vl-n3

DR. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

DR. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

DR. C. BUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MISS E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n9

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Steiner, Main st above Court House. vln

YORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Market road. vl-n43

COX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

E. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

E. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

O'NEILVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., S. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. vln36

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Foamer, Scottown. vln2

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln36

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

R. RIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Report block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

E. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemung's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash plans fire insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush v4-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at C. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n40

J. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner of Main and Market st. vl-n43

M. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n13

Buck Horn.

G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, at store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. v1-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n22

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for procuring, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 6,'69-1y.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-1.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
237 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. R. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 703 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
No. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,67-tf.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.27,'69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Apr.9,'69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr29-tf.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68tf

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jl15'70-tf.

Choice Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

The Tempest.

BY RAVEN.

The Tempest comes with vengeance dire,
Written on its angry brow,
It threatens in its dreadful ire,
Creation's final overthrow.

Its chariot is the moving cloud,
Whose vapors still condensing more,
Its music is the thunders loud,
And red-winged heralds go before.

The whirlwinds, restive to begin,
Are harnessed to the vapory car,
With thunder-bolts are coupled in,
They snuff destruction from afar.

On moves the fearful retinue,
Triumphing in its mad career,
All reeking in its pride to show
Supreme contempt for all that's dear.

At its approach the mountain quakes,
The waters leap to pass their bound,
All nature to the danger wakes,
As desolation moves around.

But, far above the raging storm,
Enveloped in creation's mist,
God checks the lightnings with His arm,
And holds the whirlwinds in His fist.

With tightened rein, he bids them go
Till the appointed work is done,
"I've nothing more for you to do,
My servants all, from hence begone."

He speaks, and whirlwinds cease their howl,
Astonished lightnings fear to play,
The thunders hush their angry growl,
And misty vapors flee away.

The Sun throws down his golden rays,
The ground drinks in the needed rain,
And with a song of grateful praise,
The earth triumphant, smiles again.

The Old Garret.

I remember it well, that bare old room
In a homestead far away,
Where many a happy hour I've passed
On a rainy summer day.

In one corner stood the old spinning wheel,
Across it the band was laid;
I remember well, 'twas my childhood's dread,
Such a "terrible" noise it made.

Beside it, the "little wheel," on which
My mother the linen spun;
At thoughts of her, the tear-drops start,
For her earthly work is done!

Some empty bottles lay under the eaves,
Whose mouths were gathering rust,
And a spider's web spun across a book,
Whose edges were covered with dust.

On the old dark roof were bags of herbs,
Some also hung by a string,
While out by the chimney were loops of corn,
And a mammoth turkey's wing.

I've sat in that old west window seat,
And watched the driving rain,
Admiring the miniature rivers, which
Ran down on the window-pane.

I've often taken my school-books there,
And studied my lesson o'er;
So quiet, a mouse would come out of his hole
And run lightly across the floor.

I wonder if I ever again will know
Any hours as happy as those—
When hopes were pure, and life was bright,
And never a cloud arose!

Come Sit by My Side, Little Darling.

Come sit by my side, little darling,
And lay your brown head on my breast,
While the angels of twilight around us
Are singing the flowers to rest.
Your hands are as fair as the lilies
That blossom in shadows of green;
And their touch has a magical power
My heart from all sadness to wean.

I dream when your arms are around me
That life is an infinite calm;
Your kiss has the spell of a charmer—
Your kiss that is sweeter than balm.
Oh! what could be sweeter than dreaming
This dream that is on us to-night?
Let us think of the present, my darling,
The future is out of our sight.

Sing low in the twilight some ballad
As sweet as the smile on your face,
That shall thrill me with melody's sweetness,
And touch with its words' tender grace.
And I'll give you a kiss when it's ended,
A kiss that the singer shall earn;
And perhaps—do you hear, little darling?
I shall ask for a kiss in return.

Miscellaneous.

SETH HATHRON'S FOURTH.

I always was a black-browed, broad-shouldered brute of a fellow, always, from a boy.

At school, (not that I had much of that sort of thing,) but at school, if Miss Peggy found out any mischief, she laid it to my score because of my looks, when often and often, when I was holding out my hand to be rulered, the prettiest boy in the school was grinning over his good luck in getting off so safely. She had her preconceived notions of a villain, I presume, and I answered the description.

For the matter of that, of all the books and stories I've read since, especially those written by ladies, I've noticed there isn't one where the burglar, or forger, or pirate, or what not, who does all the wickedness of the book, as though he's taken it on contract, wouldn't do for me on a passport, while their pets, who do the grand and noble things, are generally slender, and fair, and pretty. Now, the worst wretch I ever saw, one who was afterwards hung and who deserved hanging richly, even on his own showing, had blue eyes, white lashes, and a pink mouth, like a girl's.

I never was a favorite with any woman but my mother, and she died when I was eight years old. So, instead of growing up with the idea that most men have, that every girl they meeet is ready to fall in love with them, I never had the slightest hope that any one would ever like me well enough to let me fall in love with her even. And I liked girls so. It was odd for a fellow like me, but how I did like the girls!

I could never bear to see one cry, or to hear of their being imposed upon or hurt. I couldn't pass one with a heavy basket or bundle without at least wanting to offer to carry it for her. I never could bring myself to sit in stages or cars when one was standing.

Something as a man might have felt just in sight of the angels, who were too much above him to be spoken to or touched, I felt about all girls. That is good, pure girls. When a woman was intoxicated, or in any way debased, she never seemed a woman to me, but a dreadful sort of creature, all the worse for having something of the pretty womanly look about her.

I was the maker of fire-works, as my father had been before me. I don't know that I liked the business particularly, but there I was and there I staid. I made good wages, and I saved them, for I didn't think enough about my looks to dress much, and never drank. "Sulky," the other men called me. What of that? It was better to be sulky than raving mad, as some of them were, so surely as Saturday night came round. Men with nice, good looking wives, too, whose children wanted for bread and shoes what they spent in drink. I never expected to have a wife and children, but knew how they ought to be used better than they did.

I suppose I had come to be twenty-eight or so, and no girl had ever looked at me, except as she might at a tamish polar bear, when, one day, old Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the place, came to me as I was going home to dinner, and said in his own quick way:

"Hathron, can you drive?"

"Yes, sir," said I.

"I want you to take the wagon and go over to the railroad depot at Baldwin, and bring down a new hand and her traps," he said.

"She'll be there about half past twelve so you'll have barely time to get a bite and go; and you can have the rest of the day to yourself, if you like, as it's Saturday. Her name is Annie May.

Brfore you can understand what he meant I must tell you that our place (they call it the "*Ne Plus Ultra* Pyrotechnic Establishment," bless you!) employed some five-and-twenty girls, and that they generally came from a distance, and boarded while they staid, with an old woman close by, all in one place, to keep them out of harm's way.

Mr. Williams insisted on that, and a lot of rules about the hours they were to keep, and the way they were to behave; good rules and not so rigid but that there was plenty of innocent courting, and more than one wedding in a season. As for us men, we went where we chose. Some put up at the tavern, some with people who would take a few boarders, and those who lived in the place, with their families. There were very few girls who had homes there to go to; for the village was an uppish kind of place, full of country seats and villas, and the factory stood all alone by itself, quite a distance away, and the tavern and the few common houses were grouped close about it, as if others were too genteel to mix with them. So Mrs. Munson's place was always full.

It was a day to tempt a man out—a beautiful spring day, with tender green grass on the earth and tender pink buds on the branches, and in the sky there were only two or three fleecy bits of clouds, like carded wool, amidst the blueness. It took only half an hour to get to Baldwin.

The train had got in, and there were people waiting in the little house at the depot—a couple of stout old ladies, a gentleman who looked like a minister, and a young woman. I looked at her and made up my mind she couldn't be the new hand, not because she was more dressed than they usually were, but because she wasn't dressed half so much. Generally they had on their brightest gown, and big beads around their necks, and roses enough in their bonnets to fill a garden. This girl was all in gray and wore a veil to match. The things were cheap and not new, but they made her look like a lady. I walked up and down and waited. The fat woman went away in a wagon; the clergyman had a gig sent for him, and there the girl sat beside her trunk, looking now and then out of the window and beginning to seem anxious. I took off my hat and stepped up with a bow.

"I beg your pardon, Miss," said I, "but has there been anybody here asking about being taken to Mr. Williams' place?"

"I want to go there myself," she answered, "that is, if you mean the fire-work factory. I'm Annie May."

"I do mean the fire-work factory," I said. "Mr. Seth Hathron, one of the hands. The wagon is outside; will you get in? Wait a bit; I'll put the trunk in first."

"Shan't I help you?" she said, and she put her little hand on the handle nearest her. It looked so small I burst out laughing.

"I don't need any help," said I, but I thought I could carry both the trunk and its owner together, if I chose and she'd let me. She was the smallest creature to be a full grown woman that I ever saw.

After I had helped her in and had taken the reins in my hands, I kept stealing looks at her, and thinking how beautiful she was; and I tried to talk about things that would please her, and felt that, bright as the day had been before, it was somehow a great deal brighter with her beside me.

We stopped at Mrs. Monson's and said good-bye. I carried her trunk into the hall, and called the old lady, and drove the horse back to the stables. Then, having a holiday, I got a newspaper and went out into the woods, Baldwin's woods they called them, and I think I knew every tree by heart.

Somehow I felt lonesome and unhappy, and couldn't read my paper, and sat down with my head on my hands, sulkier than ever, I suppose, to look at. Maybe it was an hour, maybe two, that I sat there, before I heard a step coming over the grass, and looking up, saw the girl I had driven over from Baldwin—Annie May—coming towards me. She did not see me at first, but when she did she started and stopped, and smiled at me just as I had seen other girls smile often at other men, but never once at me before that moment—I never thought what I was doing, but held out my great brown hand, and shook hands with her as if we had been friends for years.

"I found there was nothing for me to do in the factory until Monday," she said, "and came out to see what these woods were like. It's a pretty place."

"Prettier in summer," I said, "and prettiest of all in autumn, when the leaves are burned gold and scarlet."

"I like spring best," she said; "everything is new and fresh, and just begun. In autumn everything is nearly over—and is sad."

"I don't mind it, I haven't a gay disposition, I suppose," I said. "But look here—if youd like some fresh young things, I'll show you something," and I took her to where, behind a fallen log, the first spring violets always grew. There were a dozen there now, and she went down on her knees to smell them. She would only pick one though, it seemed wrong, she said.

That one, after we had walked for an hour or so, somehow or other, dropped out of her hair. She did not know it, but I did, and when she had gone home I went back and found it lying in the path, and put it in my bosom. It was so sweet, and fresh, and beautiful that I could but think it was like her. I liked to think so. Oh, what a day it was for me! What a night when I dreamed it over.

Next day was the Sabbath, and I did what I had never done before. After I was dressed, angry with myself for not looking handsomer all the while I stood before the glass, I went over to Mrs. Munson's and asked for Miss May.

She came down prettily attired, and I remember stammering out something about thinking she might like to go to church, and would not know the way. I am afraid I could not have remembered the text to save my life, and the sermon was thrown away on me. But I was very happy—happier than I had ever been before. Only a day since I took her over in a little wogon, but I loved her and told her so. It may not be such a mighty matter to other men to have one woman's love, but I had no one else on earth to care for. So when she said "Yes," and let me kiss her, it was only shame that kept me from crying outright for joy. She had promised to marry me in the autumn, and after that she would work no more in the factory. I was saving to buy a three-roomed cottage in the village, and to furnish it—humbly, of course, but so that it should be a home for her; and when she was its mistress, I should not envy any king in his palace.

One week we had been more than usually busy, for it was near the end of June, and we were making fireworks for the celebration of the 4th of July, and the first that I had seen of Annie that day I saw in the great salesroom where we were always gathered to receive our wages. The men on one side, the girls on the other, stepping up to the great desk, one by one, as old Griffin, the clerk, called our names. I looked across the line of girls' faces, and saw her smiling at me, but I could not get near her. Besides, at that moment my name was called—"Hathron"—and I stepped up to the desk. Then, for the first time, I noticed that old Griffie was not there. A nephew of Mr. Williams, whose name I knew to be Richard Janes, was paying the hands instead. He was a handsome young fellow, and very gentlemanly—one of the fair kind.

He had a sort of amateur way with him, very different from the business-like manner of old Griffin, and when it came to the girls, he had something pleasant to say to each one, instead of the old man's snapping style. What he said to Annie I don't know, but she blushed like a wild rose from brow to chin.

Walking home together, she asked me who he was.

"Mr. Janes," I answered; "did you never see him before?"

"No," said Annie. "How very handsome he is—don't you think so?"

I gave a grudging "Yes." I couldn't bear to hear her praise him. She might for all I knew, be contrasting him with me. That was the first pain, but there was more to come.

Besides her daily work, Annie had got into the way of doing some fine sewing and embroidery for a Miss Redford, a beautiful young lady in the village, and once a week she carried it home. Generally I went with her, but there was overwork for the men to do one night, and I could not get off. I fretted and fumed about it, and, when the time came, couldn't for the life of me, help slipping away to a stair-head window, to catch a glimpse of her. Sure enough, I did see her a good way on the road, with her little basket on her arm, but there was some one with her. It was too far to see faces, but I knew the coat he wore, and it was Mr. Richard Janes. He was talking to her earnestly, and, when I could stay no longer, they were still together—her face inclined towards his.

I thought of this picture until it seemed to burn into my heart. It was like my sulky, brooding nature, never to say one word about it to Annie. One day, when I made an excuse to enter the woman's work-room, after Mr. Janes had gone there, I plainly saw him slip a little note slowly into Annie's pocket. The time had come around for her to go over to Miss Bedford's with her work; but that evening instead of going with her, I watched her—hiding like a thief behind trees and buildings on the road. She went alone, came back alone, and I saw nothing for my pains. I did at church, next Sabbath, though. When the hymn was given out, Mr. Janes sitting in the handsome family pew, seeing Annie in doubt as to the number—for the old clergyman did not always speak distinctly—reached over and took her book to find the place. When he gave it back I saw there was something between the leaves, and, come what might, would have snatched it, but at that moment Miss Redford, who sat in the side aisle, whispered to Annie to show her the number, and I lost the chance, for in passing the book it was hidden. I knew it was a note by the white glimmering of the edge of the paper.

Miss Redford looked at Annie as if she knew something of the matter, too, as she stepped after her father and mother into the carriage. There was a feud between the old folks and the proprietors of the factory, and the old Redfords scowled and looked haughty until they were fairly shut in and driven away. Not Mr. Janes—he was too gentlemanly; not Miss Redford—she was too sweet.

The factory hands who were at the church, a dozen in all, I suppose, hurried home pell-mell, by short cuts, and of them all, only Annie and I were left. She was waiting for me to join her—a thing I did not mean to do.

I leaned against the iron railing of the church-yard, wishing I was sound asleep under one of the green mounds, looking dark as usual, until I saw her turn towards me. Then I leaped over the railing and went away.

On Monday I was at work. It was the third of July, and the fourth was of course, to be a holiday. It was hard to keep the younger hands at work. They were crazy about the Fourth, and I suppose every one of them had a pistol. I never cared for banging at anything, and I should not have had one even had I felt differently.

After supper I was coming back, when among the shadows, I saw two figures standing together. I felt in a moment who they must be, and got close enough to hear their voices. One was Annie May, the other Richard Janes. I heard enough in their parting words:

"Eleven will be the best time; the moon will be up by then. I'll have the carriage waiting under the two elms in Baldwin's woods. Be certain about the hour, for the down train starts at a quarter to twelve. Good-bye; God bless you!"

Not another word, but I knew the whole. She was going off with Richard Janes; she whom I loved so. The one of all the world who had seemed to love me. I heard his firm tread die away I heard her light footstep rustle over the grass, and went back to the work-room, for we were to work until a late hour that night.

I wanted to get rid of my tiresome life.

There was nothing left to live for—so it seemed to me.

At half-past ten I got the chance I wanted, and slipped out. I was going to kill myself in Baldwin's woods, on the dead log behind which the first spring violets grew, and where we had sat so often since together.

The moon was just rising, round and yellow, behind the black trees, and the factory windows were ablaze. As I slunk by the office, I saw Mr. Richard Janes there alone. He was standing exactly under a swinging lamp. A trying lamp for anybody but a pretty face, but his was not hurt by it. Great heavens! how handsome he looked, and how happy! My blood boiled with jealousy and grief. I was as mad for a moment as a lunatic could be. My hand went into my bosom and caught at a pistol hidden there. The next instant I had fired, taking aim at the handsome head. But it was not a good aim. The ball passed over its mark, and struck the swinging lamp. I saw it fall, and a great blaze spring up on the instant, and I knew that the fire-work factory was on fire. That factory filled to the roof with explosive substances, and with a hundred and fifty men and boys, and pretty, innocent girls, shut up within its walls. I do not know whether Satan ever felt remorse, but if he does it must be such as I felt—hopeless, maddening, scorching.

The next moment there was a horrible report, and I was thrown into the air.

No hurt, though. I picked myself up from the grass, and stood looking at my work. Hundreds of rockets and bluelights and wheels tossing and flaming. Hundreds of cannons seemed to be roaring, and over it all you could hear screams—women's screams—and I went down on my knees and prayed.

"Oh, save her, save her—to be his wife to hate me—only save her!"

People were flocking in from the village. In the midst of the wildest tumults some one caught my arm. I turned—it was Annie, and beside her, white and trembling, stood Miss Redford.

"Oh, Seth—thank God for this!" cried Annie; "you are safe. Oh, dear young lady, try to hope—he may be too."

And then that beautiful Miss Redford sank on her knees before me, and clasped her hands and prayed me to save her Richard!

"I should have been his wife in an hour," she said. "Oh, save my husband—my love, my life, my darling."

The truth rushed into my mind then—I saw all in my blind folly. I remembered the feud between the Redfords' and Williams' family, and knew that my Annie had only been helping Miss Redford to meet and correspond with her lover; that it would have been better for me to be dead.

"Go out of danger!" I panted. "I'll bring him to you or die with him!" and with Annie's scream of terror in my ear, I dashed away.

The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, August 5, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The Convention.

The Convention on Monday last was fully attended, every district in the county sending delegates. For the first time the two election districts of Bloomsburg were separately represented in Convention, thus doubling the former representation of Bloom township. This change is just, regard being had to the principle of numbers, and is in conformity with the Standing Rules which regulate nominations in this county. But we are fully convinced that the free vote or some other plan for full and equal representation of the people should be applied to Bloomsburg and other populous districts, so that delegations from them should be divided between candidates in Convention according to the real preferences of the voters at the delegate elections. Such arrangement also would prevent the undue influence of any locality in the county upon nominations. In connection with the representation of districts in proportion to their democratic vote, it would very greatly improve our delegate system and would render it much more just and satisfactory than it is at present.

The principal question of contest in the convention was the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff. There were no less than ten candidates presented for popular support at the primary elections but in Convention the contest was narrowed to four. Captain Millard of Scott was nominated upon the seventh vote by a vote of 30 to 24. He is a respectable gentleman well known in the county, served with credit in the late war and underwent imprisonment in a Confederate prison. He is now a merchant in the town of Espy, and formerly held the office of Postmaster at Orangeville.

John R. Yohe of Mifflin was nominated for Associate Judge upon the first vote with special reference to his location in the county, and to his prolonged service as a member of our party. No candidate for this nomination being presented from the northern side of the river, the question was between the two gentlemen presented by Main and Mifflin townships.

The nomination of Mr. Reeder (now of Catawissa but formerly of Franklin township) for county Commissioner, is very generally and heartily approved. He is a fit and worthy man and will faithfully attend to the interests of the county.

The nominations for Jury Commissioner, Coroner and Auditor are well distributed and are, in all respects, unobjectionable.

For the Congressional nomination the Convention named the Editor of this journal and selected good Conferees whose object it will be to regard the public considerations connected with the question of nomination as well as the dictates of private friendship. It is their hope and expectation that these will be found to be perfectly compatible with each other; but in any event their duties will be faithfully performed. For ourselves we tender to the gentlemen of the Convention our very sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon us by their recommendation.

Representative conferees were chosen without instructions, to meet conferees from Montour county, to nominate a candidate for Representative. The issue made in the Convention between two sets of Conferees was the result of a misconception. The second set had been selected beforehand for mention in the Convention upon the supposition that the first set was to be proposed *under instructions* for a particular candidate. Both sets, in point of fact, we believe, held the same position with reference to concurrence in a Montour nomination, and their common position on that subject was, we believe, that of nearly every member of the Convention. The Conferees selected are gentlemen of experience, integrity and firmness, who will insist, under all circumstances, upon a nomination acceptable to the people of this county, and carry out fully the wishes of the Democracy of the District.

The only resolution adopted, beyond those of a business natur,e was endorsing the course of Senator Buckalew and Representative Scott. This was unanimously adopted. The compliment was merited,and reflects the sentiments of the people of the county. They were always at their posts, always industrious, and always on the right side of public questions.

Handcuffs.

A Democratic contemporary asks, with mysterious and hypocritical horror, why it happens that a large contract for handcuffs appears in the Government accounts during the war. We can tell him. They were purchased to use in enforcing the draft, and the expense of buying them and the necessity of using them is, like most other war expenses, directly chargeable to the Democratic party.—*Press.*

We fancy that, if the truth concerning these handcuffs were known, it would be found that the greater portion of them were used in cases very distinct from deserters and drafted men. Stanton, and Seward with his "little bell," probably are responsible for the use of more handcuffs than the army. There were also certain military men whose most formidable weapons were handcuffs, and who were far more dangerous to political opponents than they ever were to the enemy. If an honest investigation were made, we have no doubt that where these iron bracelets were used for military offences, there would be more Republican names than Democratic in the list of the victims, but where false imprisonment, persecution, unjust and arbitrary arrests, were taken into account, then would the Democratic names be numerous enough. If such an investigation were possible, the *Press* would be the last to court it.

THE returns from Kentucky show that the Democratic column remains unbroken. The united assault of white Radicals and negroes made no impression upon it.

Bradley's Truthfulness.

The editor of the *Republican* in his paper of July 27th, in an attempt to bolster up Mr. Mercur and create for him a political reputation which he does not possess, says "*The Congressional Globe*—states in every instance in which the yeas and nays were called, that Mr. Mercur voted for a tariff and against its reduction. Upon the amendment of Butler to reduce to $5, he voted in the negative. *We speak by the record.*" The italics in the foregoing quotation are our own and we ask any reader of ordinary intelligence whether it is not a direct assertion on the part of the editor of the *Republican* that he speaks from the printed evidence in the *Globe*. What else can he mean, by speaking "*by the record.*" But lo and behold, in this week's issue of the *Republican* we find the following extraordinary statement: "*we did not quote the Globe as authority upon this vote.*" We call this as pleasing an instance of bare faced mendacity as we have ever had offered us even by a Republican editor. Here is a blunt denial of an assertion which is in print and before the public. He further says, that Kelly wrote to him on the subject and told him so, which, perhaps, is true, he says also "Kelly is better authority than the *Globe*, an opinion to which he is perfectly welcome, but which we positively decline to accept. We had fully as lief rest our belief in the editor of the *Republican* and with about as much chance of correctness. The *Republican's* article ends as usual, with the statement that this paper not being able to prove anything has descended to falsehood, &c. We have nothing to say in reply, but to commend the two numbers of his paper to the people and would remark, simply, that if we were ever guilty of falsehood we were not fools enough to deny it with the printed proof of it in the possession of half the people in the county.

Old War Cries.

The Republican press have begun the campaign by using the old war cries of the past, and appealing to the nearly extinct passions of the people. Their papers teem with such words as "traitors," "rebels," "copperheads," &c., as though party success could be achieved by such means. The people are not to be deceived by such stale tricks. They will decide between the parties upon the living issues of to-day. Upon this subject the New York *Times*, a leading Republican paper justly says:

To a certain class of politicians, the rebellion will furnish a theme for stump speeches as long as they live. They will never cease to lavish encomiums upon the loyalty of their candidate, or to heap coals of fire upon the copperheadism of his opponent. The old story will be told over and over again at each succeeding election. They will remind impatient audiences that Republicans saved the Union which the Democrats would have destroyed. In what the Republican party did during the war, and what the same party has done since the war, their patriotic imaginations will discover reasons for keeping it in power at least to the end of the century. Thus, and thus only, will these small politicians talk. They have their uses, we suppose, in the party organization, but they are not its safest guides, nevertheless.

North Carolina.

In another column we publish an editorial from the *World* on the troubles in North Carolina. The arbitrary, reckless course of Gov. Holden and his hirelings disgusts many of the Republican party, notwithstanding that Grant endorses his course. The New York *Times*, a Radical paper of much influence, has the following:

Gov. Holden, however, has set himself up as a sort of dictator—proclaiming counties in a state of insurrection, perpetrating all manner of arbitrary acts through agencies unknown in a free community, holding persons in custody in opposition to judicial orders, and actually proposing to try them by military commission.

Proceedings like these were bad enough when a gigantic rebellion furnished exigencies which had justified them. Now, they are not only startling, but to all appearance,indefensible. They look particularly bad, moreover, because the State is in the theater of an active canvass, which will culminate in an election next Thursday, and Holden is so much of a partizan that the disinterestedness of his motives and the impartiality of his conduct are—to use the mildest term—doubtful. Holden's newspaper, the Raleigh *Standard*, boasts that he is "indorsed" by the President. We hope that the President in his "indorsement," discriminates between acts in conformity with law, and in harmony with justice, and acts in defiance of law, and repugnant to American ideas of order and liberty. If United States troops are to appear in the transaction, at least let there be some guarantee against the application of their authority and influence to unworthy ends. There is a strong national aversion to military commissions in a State endowed with a regularly organized judicial system, and to the presence of United States troops as partisan auxiliaries at an election.

Twaddle.

Germany claims that every man in her army can read and write, while of the French forces at least seventy-five per cent. can do neither. This fact of itself determines the balance of American sympathy, and will probably decide the feeling of the scale of war. Bayonets think in these modern days, and thought rules.—*Press.*

If the *Press* really believes in the principle set forth above, it would command greater belief and sympathy, if it worked as well on this side of the water as in Europe. But how is it that the "sympathy" of the *Press* is determined in favor of the blacks, about 99½ per cent. of whom, cannot read or write. The *Press* assumes to represent "American sympathy" we take it. We should very much prefer to see something like appreciation of education as between white men and negroes before placing any weight in the opinion of the *Press*. It is, not to put it too strongly, *all stuff!* As for the concluding sentence in the *Press'* article, we know very well how much thinking,bayonets can do. North Carolina affords a fine example, given over to cut-throats and murderers, backed by Mr. President Grant, Gov. Holden and such hypocritical canters, as Forney's Philadelphia *Press*.

The Tax on Farmers.

Congress has always been eager to pass burdensome laws and Radical officials have uniformly given them such construction as bears hardest upon the people. The latest decision is that which compels farmers to pay a special tax as produce brokers whenever they attempt to sell their produce any place else than upon their farm. Farmers when they come to vote should remember that this odious law was passed by a Radical Congress.

The Convention.

On Monday last, being the first day of August, and that appointed for the meeting of the Democratic Convention, the delegates assembled in the Court House, at a little past one o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Capt. C. B. Brockway, Chairman of the Standing Committee for the past year, who spoke briefly upon resigning his position. Upon motion of Col. H. R. Kline, of Orange, Wm. J. Ikeler, of Mount Pleasant, was chosen President of the Convention and took the chair. Charles Conner and Capt. George W. Utt were chosen Secretaries. The calling of the roll of delegates being in order, the following gentlemen answered to their names and presented their credentials:

Beaver—Allen Mann, F. L. Shuman.
Benton—H. F. Everett, Jas. Conner.
Berwick—Isaiah Bower, J. G. Jacoby.
Bloom (E.)—Eli Jones, John B. Casey.
Bloom (W.)—Robert F. Clark, G. W. Sterner.
Briarcreek—Lewis Adams, Albert Smith.
Centralia—Thomas Geraghty, Martin Gaughen.
Conyngham (N.)—Richard Thornton, Henry Britt.
Conyngham (S.)—Thomas Kilker, Peter Luby.
Catawissa—Solomon Shuman, Henry G. Pfahler.
Centre—Edward Hartman, Henry Hess.
Franklin—Joseph C. Reeder, Washington Parr.
Fishingcreek—Cyrus B. McHenry, B. F. Edgar.
Greenwood—Capt. George W. Utt, Robert Robbins.
Hemlock—Wm. H. Shoemaker, Hugh McBride.
Jackson—Clinton Lewis, Silas W. McHenry.
Locust—John Snyder, George Fetterman.
Maine—Wm. Longenberger, John M. Nuss.
Mifflin—Samuel Nuss, I. K. Schweppenheiser.
Madison—O. P. Christian, John M. Smith.
Mount Pleasant—Mathias Gilbert, Wm. J. Ikeler.
Montour—Peter B. Evans, Elias Giger.
Orange—Charles Conner, Hiram R. Kline.
Pine—P. W. Sones, John Bruner.
Roaringcreek—John Mowry, David Long.
Scott—Jacob Terwilliger, Daniel Snyder.
Sugarloaf—Josiah R. Fritz, Cyrus Larish.

Wm. H. Shoemaker, of Hemlock, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Cyrus B. McHenry and John G. Freeze be appointed Congressional Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan and Montour; and that they be instructed to support the nomination of Capt. C. B. Brockway, for Congress.

A motion to strike out the name of Capt. C. B. Brockway, and insert that of Victor E. Pioleit, was lost, no count being had. The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

On motion of Robert F. Clark, the following gentlemen were chosen as the Standing Committee for the ensuing year: Wm. B. Koons, Bloom; Thomas Geraghty,Centralia; D.H.Montgomery, Mifflin; Wm. Lamon, Briarcreek; Andrew Laubach, Sugarloaf; Capt. Geo. W. Utt, Greenwood; John Snyder, Locust; John G. Quick, Montour; Edward Hartman, Centre.

Wm. H. Shoemaker offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the course of Senator Buckalew and Representative Scott, at the last Session of the Legislature, is fully endorsed by this Convention, and particularly their determined and efficient opposition to the dispersion of the Sinking Fund, and to improvident grants of power to incorporated companies.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff; Chas. Conner nominated James Lake of Scott township, Wm. H. Shoemaker nominated Aaron Smith of Hemlock township, Robert F. Clark nominated Capt. Rees J. Millard of Scott township, and Jacob Terwilliger nominated S. R. Kline of Scott township. Nominations being declared closed,seven ballots were had with the following results:

FIRST BALLOT.

James Lake	10	votes.
S. R. Kline	5	"
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	19	"

SECOND BALLOT.

James Lake	10	votes.
S. R. Kline	5	"
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	20	"

The name of S. R. Kline was withdrawn after this ballot.

THIRD BALLOT.

James Lake	13	votes.
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	22	"

FOURTH BALLOT.

James Lake	13	votes.
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	22	"

FIFTH BALLOT.

James Lake	12	votes.
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	23	"

SIXTH BALLOT.

James Lake	12	votes.
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	23	"

The name of James Lake was dropped after this ballot, having the lowest number of votes.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Capt. R. J. Millard	30	votes,
Aaron Smith	24	"

Whereupon Capt. Rees J. Millard having received the highest number of votes was declared duly nominated.

Nominations for Associate Judge being declared in order, Isaiah Bower nominated John R. Yohe of Mifflin township, Wm. Longenberger nominated J. R. Jameson of Main township. Nominations being closed, a ballot was had with the following result:

John R. Yohe	35	votes.
J. R. Jameson	19	"

Whereupon John R. Yohe having received the highest number of votes was declared duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner. Washington Parr nominated Hiram J. Reeder of Catawissa township, Solomon Shuman nominated Minner Hile of Catawissa township, F. L. Shuman nominated Christian Wolf of Mifflin township. Nominations being closed, a ballot was had with the following result:

Hiram J. Reeder	29	votes.
Minner Hile	13	"
Christian Wolf	10	"

Hiram J. Reeder was thereupon declared duly nominated.

Nominations for Jury Commissioner were next declared in order. John B. Casey nominated Isaac McBride of Madison township, Josiah R. Fritz nominated Andrew Hess of Sugarloaf township. A ballot being had, resulted as follows:

Isaac McBride	36	votes.
Andrew Hess	17	"

Isaac McBride was declared duly nominated.

Nominations were then made for Coroner. John B. Casey nominated Richard Thornton of Conyngham township, John Mowry nominated John D. Houck of Roaringcreek township. A ballot was then had with the following result:

John D. Houck	35	votes.
Richard Thornton	16	"

So John D. Houck was declared duly nominated.

Nominations were then made for County Auditor. Richard Thornton nominated Charles G. Murphy of Centralia, Isaiah Bower nominated James Lake of Scott township, Wm. J. Ikeler nominated Daniel Lee of Madison township, Wm. H. Shoemaker nominated Hugh McBride of Hemlock township, Solomon Shuman nominated F. L. Shuman of Beaver township, C. B. McHenry nominated William C. McKinney of Bloomsburg. The names of all the gentlemen were withdrawn with the exception of that of Daniel Lee, who was then nominated *viva voce*.

Robert F. Clark offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That David Lowenburg and Joseph B. Knittle be appointed Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Montour county to select a candidate for member of the Legislature.

Wm. H. Shoemaker offered the following resolution as an amendment to the above:

Resolved, That Iram Derr and John A. Funston be appointed Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Montour county, to select a candidate for member of the Legislature to be supported by the Democracy of this District.

A ballot being had on the amendment it was adopted by 28 votes to 12.

The Convention then adjourned.

CHARLES CONNER,
GEORGE W. UTT.
Secretaries.

Poor Directors.

It is not to be forgotten that three Directors of the Poor for the Bloom District are to be chosen the present year, and that it will be necessary to make nominations of proper persons for election. The Directors will serve for three year terms, commencing 1st of April next and will be chosen upon the plan of the free vote by the electors of Bloomsburg and of the several townships included in the Poor district. Either by a meeting of the citizens of the district, or by a Convention of delegates, the proper nominations should be made. Under the plan of voting which applies to the choice of these officers, as we understand it, two Directors only should be nominated and voted for by the Democrats of the district. The third Director will be chosen by the Republicans in case the vote shall be political.

As to the mode of voting, the provision of the law of last session is, that each voter "may distribute his votes to and among candidates as he shall think fit,or may bestow them all upon one candidate, and when three directors are to be chosen he may give one vote and a-half to each of two candidates; in all cases the candidates highest in vote to be chosen." As the Democrats have a clear majority but not a three-fourths vote in the district, it follows that they can elect two Directors and the Republicans one,and neither party can prevent the other from obtaining their proper share of representation in the board to be chosen.

Republican Assessments.

The Republicans are getting hard up for money, and have laid a tax on all Government employees, variously estimated at from one to three per cent of their salaries. Where are the wealthy and gushing members of the party who think nothing of giving Mr. Grant, thousand of dollars at a pop when they are in need of the Presidential service? Are they dead or discouraged? Or is it possible that they foresee the coming downfall of their rotten party,that party which is only held together by a common plunder, and do not think it advisable to risk anything on a dying animal. Be that as it may it is a very small piece of business to demand highwayman-like "your money or your (official) life," and none but a party in extremity would stoop to so low a means of recruiting their treasury. This is the precious document.

UNION CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1870.

SIR: The political campaign of 1870, which has already been commenced in some of the States, promises to be contested with more than usual activity by the Democratic party. It is therefore necessary that it should be met with spirit and determination. Every Republican whose attention has been directed to the subject will readily see the necessity of prompt and decisive action. The only defence needed by the administration is that the people may be furnished with the facts as they exist. To accomplish this,money will be necessary to defray the expense of printing and circulating documents, and in sending competent speakers into the field. Your position in the Republican party warrants the committee in believing that you would willingly contribute to this purpose. They have therefore thought proper to call upon you for a contribution of —— dollars, the receipt of which will be promptly acknowledged, and the money expended in maintaining Republican principles. Where it can be done, money should be sent by draft money-order, or in registered letters, made payable and directed to Hon. J. H. Platt, M. C., Secretary Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C. An answer is expected. Respectfully.

(Signed) ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,
JOHN H. KETCHAM,
J. H. PLATT, JR.,
Finance Committee.

American Commerce.

It is perfectly well understood that there is no American Shipping and that our mails as well as our exports are conveyed in German or other foreign vessels. In view of this fact it is with the highest satisfaction that we hear of an American vessel having been chartered to carry a cargo of flour and produce to London. This is indeed welcome news, and it is an inspiring thought that this great nation of forty millions of people have at least one little boat of their own at sea. To Radicals and a Radical Congress is the country indebted for the present utter prostration of American Commerce by what is virtually, a prohibition of ship building, in other words protecting it out of existence.

The War on North Carolina.

It would be interesting to know whether the President has really authorized the Governor of North Carolina to enlist a standing army and make war upon the people of that State. This, stripped of all surroundings, is what that Governor is doing, and in these procedures he claims most positively that he has the aid, encouragement, support, and countenance of the Federal Executive. It adds color to this claim that the President has ordered a force of United States artillery to North Carolina—his latest directions to that effect bearing date at Long Branch on the 22d inst. But, not to prejudge the case, we will give, first, the circumstances of this war upon the unfortunate people of North Carolina, and next the declarations of the Governor that he is acting with the consent and approval of the President, and then leave it for the friends of Mr. Grant to declare whether he has really given the lawless and bloody-minded authorization claimed.

The circumstances are these: During this year there have been in the North Carolina counties of Alamance and Caswell several homicides—one of a Radical State Senator, one of a negro, and one committed upon a family of whites, Conservatives in politics, all of whom were slain in their own homes. The fact that these homicides were committed on those of both parties sufficiently relieves them of any suspicion of having been prompted by political reasons; and there is no reason to suppose but what the civil law, if allowed to operate, would have been quite sufficient in the premises. Disdaining, however, a resort to that instrumentality, and claiming to act with the approval of President Grant, the Governor (Holden) immediately set on foot an army—not calling out the militia, but regularly enlisting an army under the command of an East Tennessee bushwhacker named Kirk, formerly an officer in Brownlow's militia. Marching this force into Alamance and Caswell, the Governor proclaimed those counties under martial law, arrested very near one hundred citizens, ordered them for trial by a military commission, and spread such terror by these proceedings and the excesses of his soldiery that many of the citizens of the vicinage fled to Virginia in fear of their lives. In behalf of those held for military trial a writ of habeas corpus was prayed out before the Chief Justice of the State and served upon Kirk, on which that worthy remarked that this kind of thing was "played out," and drove the civil officer away. Other attempts to serve like writs having been made, he tears up the writs and claps the officers serving them in his guardhouse. On this the Chief Justice is applied to for an attachment against Kirk and an order to the Sheriff to raise the *posse comitatus* to execute the same. The poor old man, overawed perhaps by the Governor's boast that "Grant backed him," proves false to his duty, refuses the attachment, and declares that all he can do is to write a letter to the Governor. That functionary, in a communication now before us, replies: "I have declared "the counties of Alamance and Caswell "in a state of insurrection, and have "taken military possession of them," "and "I do not see how I can surrender "the insurgents to the civil authority "until that authority is restored;" or, in other words, I have proclaimed martial law, and because I have proclaimed martial law I cannot respect the civil courts. In this attitude, then, the unfortunate people of North Carolina remain: the judiciary impotent for their protection, while the Executive, with the claimed approval of President Grant makes war upon them.

So much for the facts; now for the evidence going to show the approval of the President. On the very day on which the Governor dates his letter to the Chief Justice, the Raleigh *Standard*, organ of the Governor, says that the President has just written from Long Branch to Governor Holden to say that he had ordered more United States troops to North Carolina, and then continues: "A large number, *armed with "the best fast-shooting guns*, are expected in Raleigh in a day or so." The next day the organ chronicles the arrival of a large detachment of troops *"armed with the best fast-shooting guns,"* "and sneeringly adds: "Does the President support the Governor? We "should think so."

Now, is there not something horrible in this thought of the President of the United States sitting at ease in his Long Branch cottage, watching the children at play on the beach and the pleasure-yachts skimming the sea,and out of this scene of summer tranquility despatching battalion upon battalion of Federal troops to mow down with their "fast-shooting guns" the unhappy people of the Old North State? Let there be some denial of the statement of this scoundrel Governor that "Grant backs him;" for, as the case now stands, it is a dishonoring supposition that our Chief Magistrate is capable of so cold-blooded an atrocity as is here charged.—*World.*

IT appears that the cadet-broker Whittemore took entire charge of the South Carolina Republican State Convention on Thursday last. It was Whittemore who decided which of the delegates were duly elected; Whittemore who framed the platform "indorsing President Grant's administration;" and Whittemore who nominated the candidates for the coming race. In one word, from its head to its tail, the whole Republican party in South Carolina was incarnated in this convicted and twice-branded cadet-selling, carpet-bag Congressman; and so decided a prominence on the heels of his second rejection by the House seems to indicate that, just in proportion as any man becomes degraded in general estimation, just in that proportion does he rise in the estimation, just in that proportion does he rise in the estimation of those rice-field suffragans who form, with some Whittemore-ish white men, the Republican party of South Carolina. This fellow was driven from the House for plain theft, and his constituents sent him back; the House spurned him from its threshold, and, lo! he rises still higher in South Carolina Republicanism, and from a simple Congressman becomes the great head-centre of the party throughout the State.—*World.*

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A project is on foot here to build an immense structure to embrace under one roof a grand union railroad depot, custom house, merchants' exchange and hotel, covering three entire blocks, and to cost $3,000,000.

Latest News.

ROME, July 27.—His Holiness the Pope is in receipt of official information from France, that all the French troops now in this city, have received orders to immediately evacuate the Pontifical territory, the Italian government having promised to respect the Pope's dominions.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 27.—A desperate attempt to rob Mr. Browning, teller of the First National Bank of Fishkill village, was made at Cold Spring to-day at noon. Mr. Browning was standing in front of a store near the depot, waiting for the up train, and had in his hand a carpet bag containing several thousand dollars, collected for deposit in his bank, when suddenly a man walked up to him, and, throwing a handful of red pepper in his eyes, seized the satchel and ran into Mr. Munsell's grounds, near the depot, where Mr. Munsell's watchman, named Elijah Jones, seized him and threw him to the ground and recaptured the satchel. The thief then drew a revolver and fired three shots at the watchman, one of which took effect in the latter's abdomen, mortally wounding him. The citizens at once seized the thief and handed him over to the sheriff, who took him to Carmel jail. The thiefgives his name as John Smith, and says he resides in New York. Mr. Browning's eyes were badly injured by the pepper.

POTTSVILLE, July 27.—At a convention of the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association, held 26th and 27th ult. David McDonald, president, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Schuylkill company is to unite on the eight hours and restriction. That

2. WHEREAS, it has become manifest that the autharcite board of trade is prosecuting its purpose with the object and intention of dismembering the W. B. A., and not as alleged to force a restriction of wages only, and

WHEREAS, we deem it wise to sacrifice a little, rather than endanger the whole, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we maintain our faith in eight hours for a day's work, we deem in unadvisable to force the issue at this time.

The yeas and nays being called for, it resulted in yeas, 19; nays, 2.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The excitement here relative to the yacht race was very great this afternoon, and so many reports were made relative to the winning yacht, that for nearly two hours nobody knew whether the Cambria or Dauntless had won.

The Cambria reached the light ship off Sandy Hook at forty-six minutes past three p. m. The Dauntless passed five minutes past five, losing the race by one hour and nineteen minutes. During the morning it appears that both yachts were in sight of each other in a dead calm, the sails of both vessels hung idly, neither could make any progress, and were about 20 miles apart. When the wind came up it was favorable for the Cambria.

Both yachts report heavy weather at sea. The Cambria lost one man overboard, but recovered him. The Dauntless lost two men overboard during the storm, by which event it is said she lost three hours' time waiting to recover, if possible, the men. This accident occurred when three days out from Kinsale. The Cambria reports head winds all the passage until reaching Cape Race.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—Gov. Geary yesterday received a letter from Paul Schoeppe, dated from Carlisle Prison, appealing to the Governor for release in order that he may volunteer in the Prussian Army, to teach the tyrant Napoleon a lesson. He still protests his innocence.

OSWEGO, July 28.—Willis Sumner, for many years a respected and influential citizen; Edward M'Graw, formerly on the police force; Jas. Carlon, a saloon keeper on Water street; N. Goodsell, a hotel keeper at New Haven, and an old man named Pennellsville, died last night from the effects of intemperance.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Emma Curtis, aged sixteen, indentured to Mrs. Kolseritz, arose about 5 o'clock this morning, and making a bundle of almost everything of value in the house, decamped. The first intimation the family had of the matter was a strong odor of gas. An examination disclosed the fact that after gathering together all the clothing, jewelry, &c., she could find, she had turned on every gas-burner in the lower stories, with a view of smothering the inmates of the house. She was arrested and sent to prison.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 28.—Gov. Holden refused to deliver up the prisoners arrested by Kirk in Alamance County on the mandate of the Chief-Justice. The counsel for the prisoners moved to attach the Governor. The motion was refused by the Chief-Justice. The counsel then moved to attach Kirk. This motion was also refused. They then moved to send the Marshal of the Supreme Court to Kirk's camp to bring the prisoners. The motion was refused by the Chief-Justice, saying it would be idle, as the order would not be obeyed; that the counsel for the prisoners might take it as a fact that the Marshal had been sent, and the prisoners not surrendered. If, as said by the prisoners' counsel, they intended the application for relief, it should be made by them to the Chief-Justice of the United States.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 29.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* says: "The village of Cortlandville was disturbed Thursday night by a party of young men, who essayed to avenge the death of Mrs. Christopher H. Moore, who cast herself into the river, near that village, Tuesday night, and was drowned. It appears at the Coroner's inquest that Mrs. Moore's husband had been intimate with a depraved woman living in the village named Melissa Blye, and the verdict of the jury was, that a knowledge of such intimacy had rendered Mrs. Moore insane, and while in such mental condition she had committed suicide. A strong feeling of indignation arose against the woman, and a party of young men forced the doors of her house and subjected her to a treatment of tar and feathers. She was first dragged to the street, where a promiscuous crowd of about 200 had gathered, and there entirely disrobed. In this condition she was taken through the streets to another part of the village, where tar and feathers were applied. She was then suffered to go her way, and the crowd dispersed. While this outrage was going on she begged of some members of the party to spare her life. The citizens are indignant at these outrages.

POTTSVILLE, July 29.—After four months of suspension of work in the anthracite coal region, a compromise has been effected between the operators and the men, and work will be generally resumed on Monday next. It will require about a week, however, for all the collieries to get fully at work.

THE CANADA FENIANS.

WINDSOR, July 30.—Captain John J. Monahan was arraigned before the court, and pleaded guilty. Gen. O'Neil was then placed in the dock, and was asked by the court if he had anything to say why sentence of the court should not be passed on him, and in reply said he had, and proceeded to make a most eloquent address, recounting his services in behalf of his adopted country as a reason why his sentence should be light. After some able remarks by Judge Woodwruff, O'Neil was sentenced to the State prison in Windsor for the term of two years, and to pay a fine of $10.

Colonel John H. Brown was then asked what he had to say, and handed in a reply and made a speech, which, for eloquence, enthusiasm and pathos has not often been excelled. The court then sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of five dollars. Captain J. J. Monahan was then requested to rise, and was asked if he had anything to say. It appearing that he had no command at the front, and that he was not actually engaged in the fight he was sentenced to be imprisoned by the United States marshal for six months, and pay a fine of one dollar.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A terrible murder was committed yesterday morning at No. 12 West Twenty third street, opposite the Fifth avenue Hotel. The victim was Mr. Benjamin Nathan one of the most respected and wealthiest citizens of New York. The murderer had evidently hidden himself in the house for the purpose of robbing a safe which stood in a room adjoining Mr. Nathan's bed room, but having been discovered by Mr. Nathan added murder to burglary by beating out the unfortunate man's brains with an iron bar. The wealth and respectability of the victim, the location of the house and the boldness and atrocity of the crime have rendered this the greatest outrage of the day. The members of the Stock Exchange have offered a reward of $10,000 for the murderer and the Mayor offers one of $5000. The police as yet have no clue.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The mystery of the Nathan murder continues without a clue for its solution, and is the absorbing topic of popular comment and conversation. The rewards offered for the detection of the murderer now amount to $50,000, and the detectives are beginning to work against each other in their desire to secure the entire amount. Full descriptions of the missing watch and studs have been telegraphed to all prominent cities in the Union, and Governor Hoffman, Judge Cardozo, and other prominent citizens are actively co-operating for the discovery and arrest of the murderer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The funeral of Benjamin Nathan took place this morning from his late residence, No. 12 East Twenty third street. As early as 7 o'clock the crowd began to assemble in the neighborhood, and by one o'clock, Twenty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, presented the appearance of a vast army swaying to and fro. The street was densely packed with men, women and children. As many as twenty-five thousand were present.

SCRANTON, Aug. 1.—The banking house of John Handley & Co., was robbed of $30,000 in currency at 10 o'clock this morning by parties entering the vault from the rear of the bank, while accomplices engaged the attention of the cashier at the counter. The plan was boldly and adroitly accomplished. There is no clue to the robbers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Early this morning the Presbyterian Publication-house, in Chestnut-street, was entered and the safe broken into by tearing away a portion of the vault. The thieves removed $7,500 in registered bonds,but left them lying on the floor. All the plunder obtained was two dozen gold pens and $70 in cash.

FLORENCE, Aug. 1.—The negotiations between Italy and France for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italian soil have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian Government has guaranteed the preservation of order in Rome, and the French troops have evacuated the city.

MEMPHIS,Tenn., Aug. 1.—A terrible disaster occurred at Pacific Place, thirty miles above here, at 12 o'clock last night. The stern-wheel steam-boat *Silver Spray*, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a barge in tow, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a number of the crew and passengers. The boat then took fire. Twenty six lives were lost.

NEW YORK, Aug 1.—It has been ascertained this afternoon that the Nathan murderer and burglar obtained sixty thousand dollars from the safe which Mr. Nathan had placed there the night before. Three wealthy Israelites of this city have offered a hundred thousand dollars, if necessary, to bring to punishment the author of the accusations, in a Sunday paper, against Washington Nathan as the murderer. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrator of the deed.

The War in Europe.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Prussian Government has also declined to allow foreign military officers at the army headquarters.

LONDON, July 27.—M. Olliveir, in a letter to a friend here, denies the negotiation by France of the alleged secret treaty with Prussia. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs positively denies that France has entertained the idea of annexing Belgium.

LONDON, July 27.—The Spanish government has demanded of Duke de Gramont an explanation of the assertion by him in an address to the Corps Legislatif, that the Cortes were to be surprised into voting for the Prince of Hohenzollern.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Times* to-day maintains that its publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia, has had one good effect. It secured the neutrality of Belgium, which, without this warning, would have been liable to violation at any moment.

BERLIN, July 27.—The *Correspondence* of to-day prints the text of the treaty the French Emperor offered the Count Von Bismarck. In its comments the *Correspondence* says that the Emperor waived all opposition to German unification, provided Prussia would abet the French acquisition of Luxembourg and the reduction of Belgium. The minutes of the Escrow treaty in Benedetti's autographs are preserved in the War Office at Berlin. Before the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria, Napoleon had offered to aid Prussia with 300,000 men with which to attack Austria, as an equivalent for a cession to France of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning publishes a decree conferring the title of Regent on the Empress with authority to exercise the functions of that office during the Emperor's absence from the capital. The administration will be guided in its policy by instructions and orders prepared by the Emperor, and to be inscribed in the Book of State, and made known in general orders of the service. The ministry will have cognizance of the Emperor's wishes and instructions, beyond which the Empress will not be authorized to proceed in any case in her capacity of Regent. The Empress will preside at the Ministerial Councils, but will not have powtr to promulgate any other laws than those now pending before the Legislative Chambers.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor left St. Cloud to-day by special train for the army. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon. The Empress parted with them at the railway station.

LONDON, July 28.—Midnight.—Everything indicates that an important engagement must take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Merzig, on the river Saar. They have 400,000 men, and rather too much cavalry—more than they can find forage for. The opposing force of the French numbers about 300,000.

PARIS, July 28.—Reports from the southern border of Baden state that no Prussian troops are to be seen along the Rhine from Basle to Constance. A small corps of infantry is posted near Rheinfellen. The troops of Wurtemberg are moving towards the fortress of Rastadt.

BERLIN, July 28.—Midnight.—A French detachment of three companies and eighty horses yesterday attacked half of the Prussian Sixty-ninth Foot at Vockinger. After a short engagement the French retired with the loss of an officer and eight men. On the Prussian side one man was wounded.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris, Wednesday, writes: "There are still some hopes of peace. Negotiations of some sort are proceeding actively. Lord Lyons is constantly with Duke de Gramont. The Emperor is reported hesitating, fearing a coalition against him. The European Cabinets are under a strong impression that peace is possible.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the people of that city are furious because Prussia intercepts French and English journals. The *Times* in its general article on the situation fears that Denmark's good understanding with France is due only to her hatred of Prussia. *Prussia* complains of England furnishing arms and coals to France.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, August 5, 1870.

WANTED.—A Journeyman Tin-smith immediately. SMITH BROTHERS, jn30-tf. Orangeville.

WORK has been resumed by the miners at Centralia and Conyngham.

REWARD.—John B. Yohe offers a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the murderers of his son.

THE delegate election was held at this place on last Saturday without any disturbance or ill feeling.

THE census returns are showing the population of neighboring towns to be less than the inhabitants had expected.

THE New York *Tribune* admits that the Democrats in Congress "voted steadily for every proposition to reduce or repeal taxes."

TEMPERATURE, of July, 1870, at Bloomsburg, observed at sunrise. Maximum 75° on the 17th., Minimum 56° on the 9th., and 31st. Average 65½°. OB.

OWING to the space taken up in this week's issue by the report of the proceedings of the Convention, several communications have been crowded out.

BIG WHEAT.—Mr. Jos. T. Reeder, of Franklin, has left with us two heads of wheat containing respectively 107 and 108 grains. Can any of our farmer friends beat this?

ALL of our Republican exchanges except that printed here have retracted their false statement as to the fraudulent voting in New York, based upon the recent census returns.

E. C. KESTER, John McWilliams and George D. Butler, have withdrawn their names as candidates for the Legislature from Montour county, and Thomas Kelfant has announced himself as a candidate.

WE are informed that Maj. Isaac S. Monroe of Catawissa will run as a Independent Candidate for Associate Judge at the coming election. Mr Monroe is at present the incumbent of the officet having been appointed by Gov. Geary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Herbein.

BASE BALL.—The second game, of a ball, of the series, for the championship of the County will take place in this town to-morrow, (Saturday) afternoon, between the Bloom boys and the Catawissa Club. The first game was won by the Bloom Club.

THE thanks are due to Mr. Richard Hunton, of Centralia, for a copy of the *Hibernian Chronicle*, a newspaper published in the north of Ireland, and filled with interesting items. It is seldom that an Irish paper is seen in this community and is almost a curiosity.

INSANE.—A young man named Herman Dietterich, from Buck-horn, was placed in jail on Sunday last, by his family, for fear of his committing some desperate act, as he is perfectly crazy. We learn that it is the intention to remove him to the Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg at the earliest opportunity.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at Pine Summit in the upper end of Pine township, Columbia County. Richard W. Lyons is appointed master. This office will prove a great convenience to those of our subscribers living in Pine, as they have been obliged heretofore to travel some distance for their mails.

MORE THIEVES.—Monday night last the premises of Evan Jones in East Bloomsburg were entered and some two bushels of plums taken from his trees. Nothing was away from home at the time but his daughter knew nothing of the matter until the following morning. We have before alluded to the heavy penalty provided for this kind of offence by the Borough Ordinances and our hope is, that some of these pilferers may be caught and made examples of.

CURIOSITY.—Mr. Solomon Barndt of Madison township has left an item in this Office, laid by a common hen which measured 6¾ inches one way and 5 inches the other. On breaking this egg for the purpose of cooking it, there was found inside of it another perfectly formed egg 5¼ inches one way and 6 inches the other. Can any of our hen-fancying farmers show anything to surpass this?

IMPROVEMENT.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new brick addition to the Columbia Hotel. This building will comprise a large kitchen and a fine dining room, lighted by a sky light in the roof. The large hall has been transformed into bed-rooms, which will double the capacity of the house for guests. Other changes will be made on the first floor, and a gentlemen's reading room, sample room &c., will be provided. When finished the Hotel will be one of the most complete the town has had.

STATE FAIR.—The following names appear among the judges on the premium list for the next meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society to be held at Scranton, on September 27, 28, 29, 30, 1870: Thorough bred horse, Rev. D. J. Waller, Bloomsburg; horses and horses for all work, W. H. Ent, Bloomsburg; threshing machines and horse-powers, Robert F. Clark, Bloomsburg; cider mills, churns and articles of similar character, Wm. M. Rankin, Berwick; wagons, carts, drays and carriages, F. P. Masters, Sereno; ploughs, cider, cordials &c., Henry Zupper, Bloomsburg.

THE people are begining to see the necessity of sending staunch, honest men as delegates to a Convention. If they do not, they are as much to blame as the delegates who betray them. We have stated weeks ago that any candidate offering or delegate receiving any money for his vote should be ruled out of the Convention. As no such motion has been made it is presumable that nothing of the sort was done, or else the party receiving it was recreant in duty in not making such motion. If the majority are honest they can exclude corrupt men. The agitation of this subject will be the good effect of reforming our delegate system so that the will of the people and not the caprice of delegates shall rule. While this matter is fresh in the minds of the people we would here suggest the propriety of holding a Convention this winter for the purpose of inaugurating such reform as will make fraud difficult if not impossible.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LITERARY & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Prof. Silas Wright, Principal of the Juniata Valley Normal School, and former Supt. of Schools of Perry County, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Williams. Prof. Wright is a graduate of the State Normal School of this State, a State Superintendent Wickersham, and has already earned an enviable reputation as a thorough and successful teacher.

Most of the Professors in this Institution have been Principals and Managers of first class schools, and uniting the combined experience and strength of the eminent ability, and earnest-ness of the Principal, the community may guaranty of the continued prosperity of the Bloomsburg State Normal School and Literary Institute.

L. B. RUPERT, President.
FREEZE, Secretary.

DROWNED.—On Sunday last a child of Henry Weaver, of Point township, was accidentally drowned in a spring near the house. We did not learn the age of the child.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

CHILD DROWNED.—A little five year old boy named John Cole, son of Daniel Cole, of Mount Carbon, strayed from home on Tuesday afternoon last, in company with two other little boys, and his body was found on Wednesday in the dock at Ridgeway's Landing. His companions do not know how he got into the water.—*Standard.*

THE FIRE.—We are sorry to record another loss by fire, sustained by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Jackson & Woodin that occurred last Thursday night, 21st inst. The fire broke out at the place of seasoning their lumber, which was to be used for car making. A large pile of lumber was consumed, together with the building, amounting to about $2,000. The pile was quite contiguous to the buildings of the foundry and machine shop, and had there been a strong wind blowing toward these buildings the whole would have been consumed. Fortunately the lumber was green and burned slowly while there was a calm, and our citizens acted with energy in keeping the flames circumscribed. This is another instance that points strongly to the necessity of having an efficient fire company in Berwick. While we are improving in regard to the extension and beauty of our place—while our citizens are putting up fine dwellings and buildings that would be creditable to larger places and of greater pretensions—yet we lack the essentials to preserve our town from the ravages of fire. Let us have a fire organization without delay, that we may in this respect, act in accordance with the dictates of self-preservation and commensurately with our sister towns. —*Berwick Gazette.*

TOWN COUNCIL.—The Council met on Saturday, July 30th, all the members present except Mr. Knorr. The report of Street Commissioner was accepted and, together with several other bills, ordered paid. A resolution was adopted authorizing the School Directors to make an excavation in the alley back of the New School House, on condition that the same be walled up and covered. A motion to reconsider the reclassification of Irondale property was lost by a tie vote. The Council then adjourned to meet on Monday, August 1st. On Monday, the members of the Council were all present. The Committee to confer with butchers reported, through their Chairman that the slaughter houses in town were in very good condition and that the proprietors were doing their best to keep them so. E. B. Bildeman was appointed a member of the Police force. A committee was appointed to act with reference to the procuring of a suitable Engine House for the Friendship Fire Co. at a reasonable rent. A petition of some forty citizens of Scott-town, was received, praying that their properties might be classified as "suburban" they being west of the line of the Bloomsburg Iron Co's., railroad which is classed as "suburban." Laid on the table. A motion looking to the reconsideration of the resolution to reconsider the re-classification of the Irondale property was lost by a vote of 4 to 3. Adjourned to meet Saturday, August 6th, at 6½ o'clock.

THE NATIONAL GAME.—As usual, when the Athletics and Red Stockings meet each other in the base ball field, a considerable excitement prevailed in this city yesterday while these celebrated clubs were playing a match game at Cincinnati. The Western Union Telegraph apreciating the interest of the public, had the result of of each inning placed on the bulletin board shortly after it was played. A close game was predicted on all sides, from the well known ability of each club. The former defeats of the Athletics, however, by the Red Stockings, put the Pennsylvanians at a slight discount. The first inning was announced as a blank for the Reds, which was followed by a similar score for the Athletics. The next two innings placed nothing to the score of either side. In the fourth inning the Cincinnatis were again put off with a "whitewash," while the Pennsylvanians went to the field with one run to their credit. When this result was made public considerable enthusiasm manifested itself in the parties congregated about the bulletin board. The fifth inning was a repetition of all preceding ones to the Red Stockings, while the Athletics added four to their score, the game now standing five to nothing. At this stage of the contest a general feeling of confidence prevailed that Pennsylvania's favorites would carry off the honors, and the end of the game showed that it was not misplaced the Athletics having made eleven runs and the Red Stockings seven. These clubs will play each other in Philadelphia the next time, one more game being necessary to complete a series of three games, the Athletics and Red Stockings having won one each.—*Patriot.*

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.—*Orangeville, Columbia County, Pa.*—Professor I. E. Schoonover, Principal, Mrs. I. E. Schoonover, Preceptress.—This institution, for the education of young ladies and gentlemen, will re-open under charge of Prof. Schoonover, on Monday, Aug. 15th, 1870. Teachers, of acknowledged ability and high order of talent, will be employed in each department, and no effort spared to secure to pupils thorough and judicious culture.

The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.

Special attention given to Normal School training and Commercial instruction.

Terms—Primary Department, $3 to $5 per quarter. Higher branches, $6 to $8 per quarter.

This excellent institution is located in a pleasant village of about six hundred inhabitants—free from the temptations of a large city—about six miles from the railroad with daily communication to the different roads. The buildings are situated upon an elevation, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and perfectly healthy.

Calendar for 1870.—Fall term commences August 15, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

Winter term opens November 7, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

Board can be obtained in private families at from $2.50 to $4 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to provide for themselves.

Scholars will be admitted at any time during the session although it is preferable to commence with the term.

For further particulars, address the Principal, at Orangeville, Pa. [n31 4w.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MUSICAL Instruments, Canes, Fishing Rods, Music, &c. Altstatt, Court House Alley.

MUSICAL.—L. B. Powell, 116 Penn avenue, Scranton, Pa., has the General Agency for the Chickering Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York. These celebrated instruments are the only Pianos and Organs manufactured that are selling at low rates strictly on the "One Price System." Send to Mr. Powell for the new circulars and price lists. n31-2t.

THIRD STREET Graded School will open August the first, by E. W. Wynkoop & Co. *-2t

HENRY ZUPPINGER watchmaker and jeweller deserves notice as a superior workman in his line. He keeps the most judicious selection of spectacles that can be found, and he is uncommonly successful in fitting them.

SCHUYLER & Low of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh remedy is no patent medicine humbug gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances, brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the great desert of Saharah, on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a mild, soothing, pleasant remedy, a perfect Specific for Chronic Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the head," and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., (whose private Government Stamp is on every package of the genuine,) offers a reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. For sale by druggists. Sent by mail, postpaid, for sixty cents. Address the proprietor as above.

Communication.

To the Voters of Columbia County.

Without entering into any controversy as to the necessity or expediency of political conventions, it may be safely said that such conventions do not always bring about the most desirable results. In other words, these bodies, like all other human institutions, are fallible, and, necessarily, sometimes make mistakes. Without finding any fault with the action of the Democratic Convention recently held in Bloomsburg, and without anticipating what any other party or faction may do between the present and the time of the coming election, it may not be considered out of place to remind the voters of Columbia County, of the old adage which runs in this wise: "Let well enough alone."

There are many who think that this principle might well be applied in the case of Hon. Isaac S. Monroe, at present, as all know, one of our Associate Judges. Mr. Monroe in his short career (which necessarily ends with the September Court,) has certainly shown not only the integrity but the ability which should entitle him to the confidence of the people. No Associate Justice, honorable and competent as most—we may say *all*—of them, for many long years, have been, has met the expectations of the people more completely than has Judge Monroe. And many hope for his re-election. Those who know him, without any urgency on his part, proclaim him a candidate; and this is done entirely outside of party interest, and simply with a view to the good of the public. MANY CITIZENS.

We have always recognized the right of our subscribers to express their views, if properly written, in the columns of the COLUMBIAN, even when differing from our own. For that reason we give room for the preceding communication, written by a prominent gentleman of the County. We desire, however, to state that John R. Yohe having been placed on the ticket for Associate Judge by the late Convention, we shall support him, and resist any attempt to disorganize the party by running independent candidates.

MAINVILLE, PA., Aug. 2, 1870.

CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, Esq., *Sir*:—It seems that it is the wish of a great many Democrats in this section, and I presume throughout the county, that you should publish the whole proceedings of the Democratic Delegate Convention held at Bloomsburg, August 1st. The people seem to demand that you publish the whole proceedings, as to how each delegate and for whom they separately voted on each and every ballot. They cannot all attend the Convention and seem as anxious to know the whole proceedings as those who attend. They wish to know whether the delegates they sent represented the wishes of the majority of the people or acted to suit themselves. Hoping that you will publish in this week's COLUMBIAN the full proceedings, is the wish of many.

Yours truly,
U. J. CAMPBELL.

It is impossible to comply with the wish of our correspondent, because the Secretaries did not put down the names of delegates as they voted, and the ballots were taken so rapidly that we were unable to do so, though such was our wish.

We agree that the vote of each delegate *on all questions* should be recorded, so that his constituents may see if he has faithfully represented them. Such a practice would be a check upon men who are disposed to trade or sell their votes, and we trust will be adopted in the future.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.50
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Tallow	10
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	18
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00
Bran—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$22 00
No. 2 "	20 00
Bloom	5 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Plank " "	16 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" No. 2 "	2 00
Siding " "	1 50

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5 00 @ 5 75
Northwestern extra	6 00 @ 6 75
Northwestern family	6 75 @ 7 50
Western, do. do.	7 75 @ 8 00
Rye Flour	6 25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, $ bus.	$1 40
Southern "	1 37
Western "	1 37
RYE—Pennsylvania	84
CORN—Yellow	72 @ 73
Mixed	71 @ 72
OATS—Penn	49 @ 50
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $ bbl	$19 00
Mess Beef, do	8 50
Dressed Hogs, $ lb	6 @ 6½
Smoked Hams "	12 @ 13
Shoulders "	9
Lard, $ lb	10 @ 10½
SEEDS—Cloverseed $ lb	6½ @ 6¾
Timothy, $ bush	2 75 @ 3 00
Flaxseed	2 00
CATTLE—Fat Cattle $ lb	8 @ 9½
Cows, $ head	45 @ 75
SHEEP—$ lb	5 @ 6
Hogs—$ 100 lbs	$13 50 @ 14 00

MARRIAGES.

SCHULTZ—MAUSER—On the 31st ult., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Paul Schultz, to Miss Elizabeth Mauser, both of Cooper township, Montour county.

TRIVELPIECE—RHONE—At Robinsburg on the 30th ult., by Elder J. J. Harvey, Mr. Wm. J. Trivelpiece to Miss Sue Rhone, both of Columbia county, Pa.

DEATHS.

BARRINGER—On the 26th ult., in Franklin twp., Eliza Rebecca Barringer, daughter of Wm. Barringer, in the 5th year of her age.

FARVER—In Jackson twp., on the 5th of July, George Farver, aged 70 years, 11 months and 5 days.

ROBBINS—In Pine twp., on the 23d ult., Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse and Mary Robbins, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

SULT—In Berwick, on the 28d inst., Maggie J., youngest child of Alonzo J. and Nancy Sult, aged 1 year, 11 months and 23 da.s.

KIKENDALL.—In Mifflin twp., on the 24 ult., Margaret, widow of the late Joseph Kikendall, in her 80th year.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees.)

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR SHERIFF,
REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. HOUCK,
ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Receipts of "THE COLUMBIAN" for July 1870.

Paper Bags	$ 5 00	Est of L Wanich	15 00
T Alfred Taylor	60 00	Est of John Dyer	3 00
Orangeville School		Wm Goodman	2 00
District	2 00	Lewis Tittle	2 00
John Van Liew	2 00	Jonas Rantz	2 00
Yetter, Cool & Co.	15 00	Amos Burson	2 00
Blanks	4	Breighig & Helfrich	15 00
C W Miller	6 00	John S Sterner	2 00
J M Owens	3 00	J W Albertson	2 00
Asa Everett	2 00	W H Rhodes	2 00
E J McHenry	81	Samuel Shive	5 00
H E Cope	2 00	C U Marr	1 00
Aaron Johnson Sr	75	Geo P Rowell & Co	10 27
Baptist Festival	6 00	Hiram Thomas	2 00
C W Snyder	5 00	John Koons	2 00
E Mendenhall	1 40	John Collins	2 00
E Jacobs	7 25	Edward Henry	2 00
Estate of Jacob		Elihu Taylor	4 00
Johnson	2 00	Samuel Read	2 00
J R Jamieson	2 00	Peter Heimbach	2 00
George Fovey	2 00	E H Biggs	3 67
Isaiah Kline	3 40	William Beaver	2 00
Est of Geo Yinger	5 10	J W McCleary	1 00
Chas Eyerly	3 00	Geo Belford	2 00
Thomas Fowler	2 00	Dr Jas J. Thayer	15 00
S H Miller & Son	13 80	George Breisch	4 00
Blanks	30	John Smith	2 00
Fred Widmeyer	6 00	Elias Mills	2 00
Smith Bros	5 00	Est of Samuel	
Lazarus & Morris	8 00	Mather	2 50
Mrs S Hagenbuch	2 50	E D Leidy	4 00
A K Smith	3 00	Espy S S	5 00
J A Doran	11 85	David Brobst	10 00
E M Alden	1 00	S H Stine	2 00
David Stroup	7 50	Henry Zuppinger	2 00
Dr W M Reber	2 00	John Koons	1 90
E W Allhoop	4 00	John Scott	2 00
R V Pierce	14 75	Blanks	32
G N Corson	10 00	John Smith	2 00
C E Savage	7 20	Solomon Rusa	2 00
Estate of D S Van-		Richard Fruit	4 00
dersline	3 00	John Essick	4 00
Wm Barratt	3 00	Joshua Fritz	2 00
S S Shuesmaker	2 00	Catharine Rost	3 00
Amos Burson	2 00	M M Brobst	2 00
Jacob Keller	7 00	Oliver Clewell	2 00
Blanks	50	Joseph F Hicks	2 35
Est of Martin Bill-		John Reagle	2 00
meyer	7 25	I S Kulin	3 00
Peter Billmeyer	11 25	V Winterstein	2 00
Catawissa Bank	6 00	W W Wilbur	4 00
Geo Gearhart	2 00	E M McHenry	9 12
Est of Jno Grover	5 00	Blanks	30
E S Case	1 00	J F Meltride	2 00
Charles Foster	2 00	Thomas Gibbons	2 00
J W Eves	1 00	Prof P Flanders	1 00
Rev L Cassels	3	Enoch Cadman	2 00
John Hicks	4 00	Town of Bloomsburg	
Henry Zuppinger	17	Using	31 83
R W Wynkoop	9	L B Powell	3 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia. In the matter of the petition of William H. Ent, administrator of Jeremiah Kline, late of Jackson township, deceased, for specific performance of contract. May 3rd, 1870, C. W. Miller, Esq., continued confirmation to Friday proof of service.
By the Court. Certified from the Record.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

To persons interested in the above case, take notice, that I shall attend for the purpose of my appointment as my office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock, a. m.
C. W. MILLER,
aug6-3w. Commissioner.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF LEWIS DIETTERICH, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Lewis Dietterich, late of Briarcreek twp., Col. Co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Eleanor Dietterich and Stephen Dietterich of Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them in the Executors name in said county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.
ELEANOR DIETTERICH,
STEPHEN DIETTERICH,
aug5-6w. Executors.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.
The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 7th day of Sept. 1870, at two o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:
1. Widow of Jacob Artley, late of Franklin township, deceased.
2. Widow of Balzer Essick, late of Madison township, deceased.
3. Widow of John Dallman, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. Widow of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Girton, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
6. Widow of George Keller, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
7. Widow of James Ellandt, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
8. Widow of Daniel S. Vandersloe, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.
W. H. JACOBY,
aug3-3w. Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowances in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 5th day of Sept. 1870, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
1. First and partial account of Lewis Yetter, Executor of the estate of Geo. Hower, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
2. Third and final account of John Appleman, administrator of Baltis Appleman, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. First and final account of Elwood Hughes, guardian of the person and estate of Jacob W. Hill, minor child of Jacob Hill, late of Centre township, deceased.
4. First and final account of Elwood Hughes, guardian of the person and estate of Thomas J. Hill, minor child of Jacob Hill, late of Centre township, deceased.
5. The account of Emanuel Lazarus, administrator of Clemuel G. Ricketts, late of Orange township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of G. R. Seybert, administrator of the estate of Catharine Seybert, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
7. First account of Sylvester Kitchen and Joseph S. Miller, administrators of William Kitchen, late of Mt. Pleasant twp., deceased.
8. First and final account of Mathias W. Whitenight, guardian of the person and estate of Mary A. Whitenight, minor child of Michael Whitenight, late of Hemlock township dec'd.
9. The account of Peter Heimbach and Daniel Bayler, executors to sell real estate of John Bayler, late of Montour township, deceased.
10. The first account of Dennis Byrne, administrator of the estate of Patrick Byrne, late of Orange township, deceased.
11. The first account of Samuel Creasy, administrator of the estate of H. W. Creasy, late of Scott township, deceased.
12. Account of Samuel Creasy, guardian of the person and estate of Minnie A. Brown, minor child of Matthew Brown, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
13. The account of Jesse Kricksbaum, administrator of Frederick Bartman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
14. The account of Reinehard Berger, executor of Andrew Obdenaser, late of Bloom twp., dec'd.
15. The account of Hiram J. Reeder, adm'r of David Rohrbach, late of Locust twp., dec'd.
16. Final and final account of B. F. Hartman, administrator of James Teague, late of Montour township, deceased.
17. The account of B. F. Hartman, guardian of Elizabeth A. Ralston, minor child of James Ralston, jr., late of Bloom twp., deceased.
18. The account of Levi L. Tate, guardian of Joseph F. Patterson, minor child of Simon P. Patterson, late of Bloom twp., deceased.
19. The account of Robt. F. Clark, surviving executor of William Sloan, late of Bloom twp., deceased.
20. Final account of John K. Robbins, administrator of Benjamin Tove, late of Montour twp., deceased.
21. Final account of B. F. Fortner, executor of Sarah Hoffman, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
22. The account of Martin A. Ammerman and Cyrus H. White, executors of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
W. H. JACOBY,
aug17-3m. Register.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA
ESTABLISHED IN 1848,
Continue the manufacture of their old standard quality
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND
AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.
Both of which are sold at LOW PRICES, highly remunerative to the FARMER OR DEALER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,
(Genuine Government from Chincha and Guanape Islands.)
Pure Calcined, and Land Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Candles, and a full assortment of BURNING AND GREASING OILS at lowest market rates.

A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
Should the dealer near you, not keep our articles, send your orders to us and they will receive prompt attention.
For Sale by the Bloomsburg Iron Co.
aug5-79-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUGUST.
PREPARE FOR THE CHOLERA.
With the "heated term" comes the danger of that frightful pestilence—Cholera and kindred diseases. What untold and indescribable misery has been visited upon thousands annually by these awful complaints. But every one ought to be made aware that a specific for this class of diseases, as well as a certain preventive, is the celebrated MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. It will positively ward off the system against the attacks of Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Summer complaint, Dysentery, Colic, Painters' Cholic, &c. D. H. Blasell, M. D., Physician-in-chief of the U. S. Hospital Ship, "Falcon," highly recommends it for cholera, and has used it with marvellous success in such cases. It acts like an angel of mercy in every instance. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Price one dollar per bottle. (aug5-7d.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.
De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks, Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for
CONSUMPTION.
Inflammation of the Lungs all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases, organic Weakness, Female Affliction, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which must generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive System; Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular forces; it acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—147 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. (aug5-79-1y.

INVENTORS ADDRESS EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 69 Ninth st. Washington, D. C., for advice, terms and references.

SAXON GREEN.
Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.
J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
122 NORTH 4TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE for *Young Men and Boys*. Send for circulars to Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING.
A Book of 124 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the Leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations; published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 PARK ROW, New York.
The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way that is so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

PATENTS.
Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis.
MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

Sinking Slowly.
Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the surest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "friends of witnesses." (aug6-1m.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Knorr, Esq., Assignee of James W. Chamberlin, has filed his account, together with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Prothonotary in and for the County of Columbia.
WELLINGTON H. ENT,
jl29-3t. Prothonotary.

LOST.
Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Bloomsburg, about two weeks since, a small red cow, four years old, marked with white on the belly and having a new white mark on the forehead; had a hole through right ear. A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding her. Apply at the Store of Robbins & Eyer, Main St., Bloomsburg. T. C. EYER.
Bloomsburg, July 29, 70-3t.

RULE ON THE HEIRS OF SARAH A. HOWMAN.
COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Thomas Bowman, Henry Bowman, Wesley Bowman, Hiram Bowman, S. B. Bowman, George L. Bowman, Manassa Bowman, John Bowman, Mary Intermarried with Phillip Mowery, Penina Smith, Henry Bowman, Andrew Beeman, John Bowman, Celestia Miller, wife of William Miller, Marilla Bowman, widow of Wm. T. Hiller, dece., wife of Thomas Culver, Martha Bowman, Joseph P. Bowman and said Martha being a minor, who has for her guardian Solomon Noland, Heirs and Descendants of Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at the Orphans Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Sarah A. Howman, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not, Witness the Hon. Charles Wilson Eyer, President of our said court, the 6th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
Bloomsburg, June 27, 1870-4w. JOHN H. ENT, Clerk.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Joseph Rauch, administrator of John Rauch late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose at public vendue, by public outcry, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit: all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Montour and Hemlock townships Columbia county, adjoining lands of Peter Reimbach on the east, lands Leidy and others on the south, Peter Baylor, Eli Baylor and Frederick Shonge on the west, and George Toby on the north, containing

EIGHTY ACRES AND ELEVEN PERCHES
strict measure. Whereon are erected
A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,
a good bank barn, wagon house, pig-stye, spring house and other out buildings; good spring of never failing water at the house and barn; a good apple orchard. About sixty acres of which is cleared land, balance in good woods, late the estate of said John Rauch, deceased.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property. One-half of the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871, and the balance on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872 with interest on the same from the first day of April 1871. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871. The grain in the ground and that to be sown this fall is reserved. Straw to remain on the premises.
J

FARMER'S COLUMN.

To See Down a Well.

A New Hampshire *Journal of Agriculture* suggests an excellent plan for exploring the bottom of a well:

"It is not generally known how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern or pond of water by the use of a common mirror. When the sun is shining brightly, hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this means we have examined the bottom of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw or other small object can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of ponds and rivers if the water be somewhat clear, and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shaded by buildings, so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to send it down perpendicularly into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desired, and then reflected downward. We have used the mirror with success to reflect light 'round a field to a shaded spot, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms, and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen reflections of the light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with this method try it, and he will find it not only useful, but a pleasing experiment. It will, perhaps, reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of a well that was little thought of, but which may have been a fruitful source of disease, by its decay in the water."

Value of Hen Manure.

The best method of using an article so strong in ammonia as this is by aid of *composts*.

A Maryland farmer recently tried two experiments. The first was an application of a certain amount of pure hen manure to 600 hills of corn. The second experiment was to compost an equal quantity with as much more of muck. The compost was applied to 3000 hills of corn.

The produce of the latter was twice as good in proportion to the former, and 50 per cent. better than from Peruvian guano.

A farmer who will study diligently this simple matter of composting his manures with muck will find a gain to him every year of nearly double his manure piles.

Frequent experiments demonstrate the fact so plainly that a load of barnyard manure mixed and fermented with an equal quantity of muck, loses none of its value for fertilizing purposes; but produces double quantity, equal in every respect.

Valuable Table of Dry Measure.

A box 16 by 24 inches square, and 28 inches deep, will contain one barrel.

A box 16 by 24 inches square, and 14 inches deep, will contain a half-barrel.

A box 16 by 16 inches square, and 16 8-10 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box 12 by 11 2-10 inches square, and 8 8-10 inches deep will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 by 8 4-10 inches square, and 8 8-10 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 by 8 4-10 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep, will contain a half-peck.

A box 7 by 4 inches square, and 4 8-10 inches deep, will contain a half-gallon.

A box 4 by 4 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep, will contain one quart.

It must be obvious to everybody, that the above table would be useful to housekeepers, who are in want of some dry measures of capacity, by which they can ascertain whether they receive the proper quantity of produce they buy, by dry measure. The square shape is preferred, as being easier to make and calculate. It occurred to me that I might render an acceptable service to the city subscribers of your excellent *Journal of the Farm*, by giving dimensions of square boxes holding a barrel, half-barrel, bushel, half-bushel, peck, half-peck, gallon, half-gallon and quart. The above measures are all within a slight fraction of being correct, and it is believed as much so, as any measures of capacity have ever yet been made, for the difficulty of making them with absolute correctness has never yet been overcome. FARMER.

Onions for Poultry.

It is a well known fact to the owners of poultry that the occasional use of onions, mixed and fed to poultry with their other food, is one of the best ways of keeping a yard of poultry in health. I am afraid it has not received the attention and use its merits really demand. I am well satisfied that the use of this vegetable would prevent three-fourths of the diseases that a poultry yard is subject to. Not that it is a cure-all after a disease has once secured a hold, but I know that I have cured cases of most severe croup by its use after standard remedies had failed. I became convinced that if any article like this would cure, the occasional use of it would be a preventive and such I have found it to be not only in croup, but in all those diseases that poultry are liable to under carelessness and mismanagement. Fowls will readily eat it if it is sliced fine and mixed with their food. Give it as often as once a week—oftener if you choose—it will do them good. Make a trial of this vegetable, breeders of poultry, and then you will know for a certainty how to appreciate it.—*Exchange*.

BEETS NOT SOIL EXHAUSTERS.—The Utica *Herald* says no valid objection can be raised to this crop on the score of its exhausting the soil. A tri-yearly rotation of the beet enriches the soil. The tops cut off and plowed in, as well as the salts and charcoal from the sugar houses, are excellent fertilizers. Large quantities of animal manure also are obtained from the herds fattened on the pulp. Thus would the yield of the land be more than quadrupled in value, while the land itself would be improved, where now it is being exhausted by continuous cropping with cereals.

THE damage caused in the vegetable world by insects every year, is estimated to amount to more than twenty millions of dollars.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A Tale of One Who Traveled to Learn What Shivering Meant.

[CONCLUDED.]

The second night he went up again into the castle, and sitting down by the fire, began his old song, "If I could but shiver!" When midnight came, a ringing and a rattling noise was heard, gentle at first, and louder and louder by degrees; then there was a pause, and presently with a loud outcry half a man's body came down the chimney and fell at his feet. "Holloa;" he exclaimed, "only half a man answered that ringing; that is too little." Then the ringing began afresh, and a roaring and howling was heard, and the other half fell down. "Wait a bit," said he; "I will poke up the fire first." When he had done so and looked round again the two pieces had joined themselves together, and an ugly man was sitting in his place. "I did not bargain for that," said the youth; "the bench is mine." The man tried to push him away, but the youth would not let him and giving him a violent push sat himself down in his old place. Presently more men fell down the chimney, one after the other, who brought nine thighbones and two skulls, which they set up, and then they began to play at ninepins. At this the youth wished also to play, so he asked whether he might join them. "Yes if you have money!" "Money enough," he replied, "but your balls are not quite round; so saying he took up the skulls, and, placing them on his lathe, turned them round. "Ah, now you will roll well," said he. "Holloa! now we will go at it merrily." So he played with them and lost some of his money, but as it struck twelve everything disappeared. Then he lay down and went to sleep quietly. On the morrow the King came for news, and asked him how he had fared this time. "I have been playing ninepins," he replied, "and lost a couple of dollars." Have you not shivered?" "No! I have enjoyed myself very much; but I wish some one would teach me that!"

On the third night he sat down again on his bench, saying in great vexation, "Oh, if I could only shiver!" When it grew late, six tall men came in bearing a coffin between them. "Ah, ah," said he, "that is surely my little cousin who died two days ago;" and beckoning with his finger he called, "Come, little cousin, come!" The men set down the coffin upon the ground, and he went up and took off the lid, and there lay a dead man within, and as he felt the face it was as cold as ice. "Stop a moment," he cried; "I will warm it in a trice;" and stepping up to the fire he warmed his hands and then laid them upon the face, but it remained cold. So he took up the body, and sitting down by the fire, he laid it on his lap and rubbed the arms that the blood might circulate again. But all this was of no avail, and he thought to himself if two lie in a bed together they warm each other; so he put the body in the bed, and covering it up laid himself down by its side. After a little while the body became warm and began to move about. "See, my cousin," he exclaimed, "have I not warmed you?" But the body got up and exclaimed, "Now I will strangle you." "Is that your gratitude?" cried the youth. "Then you shall get into your coffin again;" and taking it up, he threw the body in, and made the lid fast. Then the six men came in again and bore it away. "Oh, deary me," said he, "I shall never be able to shiver if I stop here all my lifetime!" At these words in came a man who was taller than all the others, and looked more horrible; but he was very old and had a long white beard. "Oh, you wretch," he exclaimed, "now thou shalt learn what shivering means, for thou shalt die!"

"Not so quick," answered the youth, "if I die I must be brought to it first."

"I will quickly seize you," replied the ugly one.

"Softly, softly; be not too sure. I am as strong as you, and perhaps stronger."

"That we will see," said the ugly man. "If you are stronger than I, I will let you go; come let us try;" and he led him away through a dark passage to a smith's forge. Then taking up an ax he cut through the anvil at one blow down to the ground. "I can do that still better," said the youth, and went to another anvil, while the old man followed him and watched him with his long beard hanging down. Then the youth took up an ax, and, splitting the anvil at one blow, wedged the old man's beard in it. "Now I have you; now death comes upon you!" and, taking up an iron bar, he beat the old man until he groaned, and begged him to stop, and he would give him great riches. So the youth drew out the axe, and let him loose. Then the old man, leading him back into the castle, showed him three chests full of gold in a cellar. "One share of this," said he, "belongs to the poor, another to the King, and a third to yourself." And just then it struck twelve and the old man vanished, leaving the youth in the dark. "I must help myself out here," said he, and groping round he found his way back to his room and went to sleep by the fire.

The next morning the King came and inquired, "Now have you learnt to shiver?" "No," replied the youth; "what is it? My dead cousin came here, and a bearded man, who showed me a lot of gold down below; but what shivering means, no one has showed me!" Then the King said, "You have won the castle, and shall marry my daughter."

"That is all very fine," replied the youth, "but still I don't know what shivering means."

So the gold was fetched, and the wedding was celebrated, but the young Prince (for the youth was a Prince now, notwithstanding his love for his bride, and his great contentment, was still continually crying, "If I could but shiver! if I could but shiver!" At last it fell out in this wise: one of the chambermaids said to the Princess, "Let me bring in my aid to teach him what shivering is." So she went to the brook which flowed through the garden, and drew up a pail of water full of little fish; and, at night, when the young Prince was asleep, his bride drew away the covering and poured the pail of cold water and the little fishes over him, so that they slipped all about him. Then the Prince woke up directly, calling out, "Oh! that makes me shiver! dear wife, that makes me shiver! Yes, now I know what shivering means!"

A GIRL near Dayton, Ohio, recently won a bonnet by throwing her father twice out of three times in a wrestling match.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.; the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.; the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain: it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz,; when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Asaites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent co mbination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I comm enced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to wal k out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other, PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

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Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Arrive a. m.	Going South. Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	8.40	12.20	5.30	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	5.50	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	6.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.39	10.55	6.20	8.21
Shickshinny	6.52	9.99	5.17	9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	7.53	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.59	7.13	6.53	10.40
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.25	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Supt.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.		STATIONS.	Mail North	
Dep. 8.15	a.m	Williamsport,	Arr. 5.50	p. m.
" 8.45	"	Muncy,	Dep. 5.25	"
" 9.30	"	Milton,	" 4.40	"
" 10.10	"	Danville,	" 4.00	"
" 10.30	"	Rupert,	" 3.40	"
" 10.42	"	Catawissa,	" 3.32	"
" 11.47	"	Ringtown,	" 2.35	"
" 12.23	p.m.	Summit,	" 1.50	"
" 12.33	"	Quakake,	" 1.40	"
" 12.46	"	E. Mahony June,	" 1.28	"
" 2.15	"	Dine, Tamaqua, Dine,	" 1.10	"
" 4.35	"	Reading,	" 10.40	a.m.
" 5.15	"	Pottsville,	" 11.30	"
Arr. 6.45	"	Philadelphia,	" 8.15	"
" 1.25	"	Dine Mauch Chunk, dine	2.00	p.m.
" 2.55	"	Bethlehem,	" 12.19	"
" 5.05	"	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.55	a.m.
" 5.29	"	Easton,	" 11.45	"
		New York, ft. Liberty st.,		
" 6.05	"	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00	"
" 6.05	"	" L. Valley R. R.	" 6.50	"
5.38	a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00	p.m.

Passengers takir g the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, Few York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	WESTWARD. Express	Accom.
P.M	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis.		A.M.	P.M.	
		At	New York.	Lv		
9 12	4.45		(*Pier Barclay St.*)	8.00	4.10	
			Christopher St.	8.00	4.10	
9.00	4.35		Hoboken,	8.15	4.25	
8.55	4.10		Newark,	8.40	4.50	
6.00	1.01		Washington	11.58	7.53	
			via Cen. RR. of N.J.			
			New York			
1000	5.40		(*Foot Liberty St*)	9.00	5.00	
7.40	2.45		New Hampton	11.15	7.30	
5.48	12.47		Oxford	11.45	7.50	
	12.37		Bridgeville	11.55	8.00	
9.50	5.40		Philadelphia,	7.20	5.30	
8.45	5.30		Trenton	8.50	4.42	
6.30	1.30		Phillipsburg	11.05	7.05	
5.33	12.30		Manunka Chunk	12.09	8.05	
5.28	12.25		Delaware,	12.13	8.20	
5.18	12.08		Mount Bethel,	12.30	8.30	
5.02	11.52		Water Gap	12.45	8.45	
4.51	11.38		Stroudsburg	12.55	8.55	
	11.28		Sprague ville	1.05		
	11.18		Henryville,	1.15		
4.10	11.02		Oakland	1.30	9.30	
4.01	10.40		Forks	1.50	9.41	
3.45	10.27		Tobyhanna	2.06	9.58	
3.31	10.14		Gouldsboro	2.19	10.09	
3.15	9.50		Moscow	2.36	10.28	
3.05	9.40		Dunning	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00 2.40	9.10		Scranton	3.30	9.00	8.30
7.30	8.38		Clark's Summit,	3.45	9.15	8.10
7.15	8.30		Abington,	3.46	9.21	9.25
6.45 1.55	8.14		Factoryville	4.01	9.35	9.50
6.10 1.30	7.52		Nicholson,	4.20	9.54	10.30
5.40 1.24	7.07		Hopbottom	4.30	10.12	11.00
4.57	7.35		Montrose	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10 12.40	6.51		New Milford	5.15	10.47	12.35
3.45 12.25	6.29		Great Bend	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M A.M	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains with trains for Philadelphia via Trenton, Philipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to leave Broad St. 11.30 p. m, train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.20 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithica, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 8.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghanton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.40 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. HALLSTED,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.55, 8.10 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 5.00, 8.05 and 10.40 p. m. respectively Sleeping cars accompany the 5.55 and 11.25 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.30 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10pm. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.25 10.30 a. m., 1.27 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.10 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.00 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. rail road returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.40 and 9.00 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 8.30 a. m., Shamokin at 8.40 and 10.45 a.m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.07 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a.m., passes Reading at 7.00 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning; leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning; leave Downington at 6.20 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00a.m.; Harrisburg at 5.55 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.45 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 4.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent
Reading, Pa., April 29 1870.

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles or common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individual persists in clinging to the impossible and deluded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against those now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence that they are doing thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do DR. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances instead prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the acuity say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are now alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use One of the first steps the physician will take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT PATIENT, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to impart a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the tone and vigor of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and upon facts alone Dr. HENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial constitution, Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong, and the fine facts of health condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, and it is absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen; Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Eruption*, *Pimples* and *Blotches on the face*, and *scaly or rough skin*, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure *Salt Rheum*, *Erysipelas*, *Scald Head*, *Ring Worms*, *Boils*, *Scaly Eruptions of the Skin*, *Scrofula Sores*, *Ulcers* and "*Cankor*" in the Mouth and Stomach. It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in a perfect *Nature's* most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have *nervous apprehensions* or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of *weakness*, will find convincing evidence of its restorative powers upon trial. If you feel *dull, drowsy, debilitated and despondent*, have frequent *Headache, mouth tastes badly* in the morning, *irregular appetite* and *tongue coated*, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver or Biliousness*." In many cases of "*Liver Complaint*" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it promptly cures, by arousing the liver *strengthened* and *healthy*. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In *Bronchial, Throat* and *Lung Diseases*, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic of Anatomical Museum 1305 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for: Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed: The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: